

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

IN GENERAL.

[illegible]

PROF. SWING.

[illegible]

THE WAY OUT OF EGYPT.

[illegible]

RAILROADS.

[illegible]

oads under new names, were in

perished eternally. It is a
 creed, but not a sample of
 the catholic faith. It is a
 ship on God in Trinity, and
 Trinity, not confounding the
 three persons, but the eter-
 nally-mighty light after confusing the
 three goes on to say: "Further, that he
 who were any other
 other. The conflict was
 of philosophy can see that, unless
 could arise some principle or power of medi-
 cation, the conflict would be the radiant light.
 He looked back and lo, all else had been only a
 must be a separation of these antagonistic ele-
 ments. And this is precisely what did occur.
 The light was the revolt of the new
 Versalism, and later came the revolt of the new
 Paul moved late into the great valley of wait-
 ing and watching, and in an ecstasy
 in tragedy, there
 He looked back and lo, all else had been only a
 radiant emblem of that beauty. Manhood,
 and the radiant exultant
 wrought out captivating things in the
 After the Hebrew religion had begun to dis-
 courage itself from its puerile mission and to
 speak of a future life, when, at the coming of
 Christ, the world was again brought to the
 of eternity, then its types and shadows
 the river of death and took possession of the
 The Greeks was the Old Testament picture
 of salvation. It was a mistake to suppose that
 in the State of Illinois. They are enumerated
 as follows in the *Railway Age*:
 The Wabash was organized by the consolidation
 of the Wabash Railway Company of Ohio,
 the Wabash Railway Company of Indiana, and the
 Central Railway Company of Indiana, all of them
 from Toledo, O., to the Mississippi River at East
 St. Louis, Mo., for a total capital of \$10,000,000.
 The St. Louis was a duplicate to show up
 as follows in the *Railway Age*:
 The St. Louis was organized by the consolidation
 of the St. Louis and North Western Railway
 Company of Missouri, the St. Louis and
 North Western Railway Company of Illinois,
 the St. Louis and North Western Railway
 Company of Kentucky, and the St. Louis and
 North Western Railway Company of Tennessee,
 all of them from St. Louis, Mo., to the Mississippi
 River at East St. Louis, Mo., for a total capital
 of \$10,000,000. Filed in Secretary's
 office, St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 1, 1900.
 The Chicago and North Western was organized
 by the consolidation of the Chicago and North
 Western Railway Company of Illinois, the
 Chicago and North Western Railway Company
 of Wisconsin, the Chicago and North Western
 Railway Company of Minnesota, and the
 Chicago and North Western Railway Company
 of Iowa, all of them from Chicago, Ill., to the
 Mississippi River at St. Paul, Minn., for a total
 capital of \$10,000,000. Filed in Secretary's
 office, Chicago, Ill., Jan. 1, 1900.
 The Great Northern was organized by the
 consolidation of the Great Northern Railway
 Company of Minnesota, the Great Northern
 Railway Company of Wisconsin, the Great
 Northern Railway Company of Iowa, and the
 Great Northern Railway Company of North
 Dakota, all of them from Minneapolis, Minn., to
 the Canadian border at Fargo, N. D., for a total
 capital of \$10,000,000. Filed in Secretary's
 office, Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 1, 1900.
 The Northern Pacific was organized by the
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Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad
consolidation of the Chicago &

[illegible]

Chicago & Illinois Southern
from the junction of the Illinois &

the doctrine. They fell back on the simple idea of the will of God; thus, assuring to Christ a power of being and acting as he pleased, and to the Nicene creed, — which asserted to the contrary, — I say, this Nicene creed was a mere statement as to the necessary conditions of the doctrine, but the Convention was not bound by it. To DENY PROPHECY that the execution of eternal punishment and the affirmations of the Nicene creed, — which asserted to the contrary, — I say, this Nicene creed was a mere statement as to the necessary conditions of the doctrine, but the Convention was not bound by it. To DENY PROPHECY that the execution of eternal punishment and the affirmations of the Nicene creed, — which asserted to the contrary, — I say, this Nicene creed was a mere statement as to the necessary conditions of the doctrine, but the Convention was not bound by it.

to & Nashville Railroad. Route 1
through the Counties of Will, Kankas

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The Tribune.

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AMUSEMENTS.

Booth's Theatre.
 Grand opera, "The Barber of Seville."
Madison street theatre.
 Grand opera, "The Barber of Seville."
Madison street theatre.
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Madison street theatre.
 Grand opera, "The Barber of Seville."

MONDAY, JANUARY 21, 1878.

CHICAGO MARKET SUMMARY.
 The Chicago produce market was steady Saturday in grain, and weak in provisions. Wheat closed 51c per bushel, at \$10.85 for February and \$11.00 for March. Lard closed 50c per 100 lbs. at \$10.00 for February and \$10.10 for March. Pork closed 50c per 100 lbs. at \$10.00 for February and \$10.10 for March. Beef closed 50c per 100 lbs. at \$10.00 for February and \$10.10 for March. Butter closed 50c per 100 lbs. at \$10.00 for February and \$10.10 for March. Eggs closed 50c per 100 lbs. at \$10.00 for February and \$10.10 for March. Corn closed 50c per bushel at \$10.00 for February and \$10.10 for March. Oats closed 50c per bushel at \$10.00 for February and \$10.10 for March. Hay closed 50c per ton at \$10.00 for February and \$10.10 for March. Stock market was steady. Cattle closed 50c per head at \$10.00 for February and \$10.10 for March. Hogs closed 50c per head at \$10.00 for February and \$10.10 for March. Sheep closed 50c per head at \$10.00 for February and \$10.10 for March.

NEW YORK ON SATURDAY GREENBACKS ranged at 98 1/2 @ 99.

CEPHALUS'S NEEDLE has crossed the Bay of Biscay, from Ferrol, and is now on the nearly solid and reliable bosom of the Thames, by low London.

MUKHTAR PASHA, notwithstanding the doct's which he lately suffered in Armenia, has been appointed to the chief command of the Turkish forces which are now to guard Constantinople. As it is very probable that Mukhtar Pasha will make no stand west of the famous city, the Christian fear of the Turkish Turk back into Asia, conceived so many times during a thousand years, seems remarkably near a full consummation.

The official journals of St. Petersburg state that they are unable to corroborate the statement made in the British Daily News, that a Russian parliament had been appointed in Bulgaria officially announcing an armistice. This very remarkable discrepancy in the Ministerial utterances of the two nations seems only another willing betrayal of an inclination on the part of Russia to cough down poor John Bull, and seat him on a bench so far back that he can give no further trouble in the meeting.

A correspondent, writing from the metropolis of the Black Hills, in a letter which we print this morning, gives a sketch of the development of the mineral resources of that region, which will be found to contain facts and statistics of general interest. Capital, the one thing needed to thoroughly develop the hidden treasures of the country, has found its way thither to an extent that would scarcely be thought possible within the two years that have elapsed since the inception of the Black Hills excitement, and there is room for more, and with room for that class of labor which is content with moderate results.

MAYOR BRYANT, of San Francisco, acting in pursuance of the wise precautionary plans adopted by the authorities, is determined for once to interfere with the exercise of the right of free speech in that city. He will not permit the assembling of the Convention of Anti-Chinese agitators which was called to meet at San Francisco to-day, believing that the violent and inflammatory speeches certain to be made at such a gathering would be an element of danger that he is justified in repressing while there is yet time. It is an infraction of the abstract principle of personal liberty of which these ultra agitators have no reason to complain. Their entire movement is a blow aimed at the freedom guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States, and if the California authorities resort to arbitrary measures it is because public safety demands it.

Very generally the preachers of Chicago continued yesterday their discussion of themes more or less directly germane to the topic of the hour, Future Punishment, and very generally they are altogether at loggerheads about it. The Rev. Dr. Tamm, of the Centenary Methodist Church, continues his series of discourses on Modern Doubt and Dogmatism, tracing the progress of revolt from the old belief, and showing how doubters have in numerous instances compelled the dogmatists to modify their creeds to correspond with the advance of enlightened thought. One of his Methodist brethren, the Rev. Mr. CLENDEN, of the Langley Avenue Church, announced his belief in endless punishment, but without going so far as to the kind and character of the Hell wherein the doomed and damned forever suffer. The Rev. Mr. PARKER, of the First Methodist Church, regards a place of everlasting torment as a necessity in the Divine economy; and the Rev. Dr. GOODWIN, of the First Congrega-

tional Church, contends for the doctrine of an unending Hell as taught by Christ and the Apostles. Dr. Briggs shows how the Unitarian belief has changed within the past fifty years from the idea of no-punishment in the world to come. Prof. SWAN points out the passage and advance of religious belief from the shadowy and figurative to the real and practical.

The unfortunate bondholders of the Northern Pacific Railroad, who are before Congress with a reasonable plea for an extension of the time in which they may construct their road, have met a new and formidable enemy in the lobby representing the Central Pacific Company, which is working with might and main to defeat the extension measure before the House Committee. The Northern Pacific people, whose affairs were thrown into almost hopeless confusion by the suspension of JAY COOKE & CO., and who have already pleaded a large portion of their line ought not to be subjected in their struggle for life by the powerful influence of one of the richest corporations in the world, a corporation without a soul, and whose only interest is to prevent the competition which the Northern Pacific would create, as well as to secure the patronage of that portion of the far Northwest which would naturally fall to the lot of that road.

The history of the remarkable conflict between the President and the Senate Impeaches has not all been written; here and there a detached scrap becomes public property, and little by little the facts are made known. It has just leaked out that an attempt was made to form a combination with the Democrats for the defeat of the appointments of Senator E. W. of Connecticut, was the humble statement said to have been selected by SIMON CAMERON and MR. CONKLING to notify the Democratic caucus that the latter were ready to strike a bargain, and he performed his mission to the extent of communicating a proposition which contemplated the formation of a faction for the defeat of all the Cabinet nominations not agreeable to the Impeachers. The story goes that Mr. E. W. strongly favored the movement, but the Southern Senators were solid against it, the caucus voted it down, and the requisite help from the Democrats not being forthcoming, the plot failed and the nominations were confirmed. Subsequent events have tended to confirm the truth of this early reminiscence, and to show that this was not the last and only attempt made to secure aid from the Democrats in fighting the President.

Events in the Eastern part of Europe indicate the probability that an armistice will be arranged and the terms of a permanent peace virtually determined before England makes up her mind what to do about it. Already a fresh envoy has been dispatched from Constantinople to the English plenipotentiaries, now conferring with the Grand Duke Nicholas, with authority to enlarge the armistice negotiations without further restriction from the Porte. It is said that the Ottoman Grand Council, losing all patience at the pacific and halting tone of the British Government manifested at the opening of Parliament, and convinced that no help is to be expected from this source, will coolly throw England overboard and make the best bargain possible with Russia, independent of any outside interests. Russia is reported to have hastened this resolve by insisting on the immediate evacuation of the Balkan Peninsula by the Turks upon which a suspension of hostilities will be granted, and the dispatches denote a willingness upon the part of Turkey to accept the conditions and secure peace at any price.

THE TRUE AND FALSE FRIENDS TO THE SILVER MOVEMENT.

There are two classes of professed friends of the silver dollar who are covertly and hypocritically doing the cause all the damage they can by looking it down with their sophisms and vagaries. One class consists of those who pretend to favor the restoration of the silver dollar, but insist that "it shall contain a dollar's worth of silver,"—by which they mean that the weight of the silver dollar shall be determined by the present bullion value of silver in London estimated in gold coin. This is begging the whole question, since the demand is based on the assumption that gold is the only money, and that silver must be tested against gold, and not against gold in gold value. Now, "a dollar's worth of silver" in coin is just 317 1/2 grains of pure silver,—the old, historical standard,—and it might be claimed with equal propriety that the gold dollar shall be determined by the present bullion value of silver in London estimated in gold coin. This is begging the whole question, since the demand is based on the assumption that gold is the only money, and that silver must be tested against gold, and not against gold in gold value.

THE WAR.

The end of the war between Russia and Turkey daily grows nearer, and the policy of the Turk begins to be apparent. Adrianople has fallen into Russian hands, and the Turks are falling back in disorder upon Constantinople. The Russian army is advancing rapidly towards the Imperial City, and the Czarovitch's forces are also in motion. It is evident from this that the Czar intends to name the terms of peace to Constantinople, and it is intimated that after the troops are settled upon a grand review of the troops will take place in the city, and that they will return through the Bosphorus and the Black Sea to Russia, evidently with the Turkish fleet for transportation. It is also evident that Russia is bent upon making separate terms, without reference to the great Powers. What those terms may be it would be premature to discuss,—perhaps even useless to speculate upon. They ought to be, however, is clear enough. Turkey should be partitioned off in such manner as to wipe her out as a Power in Europe. The autonomy of the Balkan States should be guaranteed. Servia should have her ancient dominion of Old Serbia, Austria should be allowed to occupy Bosnia and Herzegovina, Italy to have Albania, and Greece to take Epirus and Thessaly, while Russia might claim Armenia, and a passage through the Dardanelles into the Mediterranean, with a cession of the Turkish fleet for transportation. Our latest dispatches indicate an expectation in London that such a partition will not take place, and that Turkey will remain as a European Power, but the expectation has little foundation. Partitions of territory and reconstructions of frontiers have followed every great European war. If Turkey is compelled to cede any portion of her territory to Russia, other Powers will stand by, ready to demand their portion. Any settlement of peace that does not permanently release the Balkans from Turkish despotism, and does not forever destroy Tur-

key as a European Power, will inevitably be of only temporary value, and must entail future wars. The opportunity has now come to settle the Turkish question for all time, and it ought to be settled, in the interests of the future peace of Europe. Any settlement that would not only secure Slavic independence, but banish the Turk back to his Asiatic home, would be of benefit to modern civilization and help the progress of the world.

THE FAILURES OF 1877.

There was printed in this paper Saturday a transcript from the Commercial Agency of the list of failures of all kinds in the City of Chicago during the year 1877, with the amount of liabilities. The number of failures was 412, and the aggregate indebtedness \$30,857,988. The table is instructive in the wide range of business pursuits of the persons failing. Taking out fifty-one cases where persons resorted to the Bankrupt Court to obtain clearance from old liabilities amounting to \$3,405,631, we have for the current failures of the year 361, leaving a liability of \$27,452,357. In this list we have 2 dealers in agricultural implements, 4 bookellers, 16 dealers in boots and shoes, 19 builders, 10 clothing houses, 6 in crockery and glassware, 12 coal dealers, 8 in dry goods, 7 drugists, 27 in groceries and teas, 31 in iron and hardware, owing over \$2,000,000, 29 dealers in liquors, and various packers and provision men. There were also dealers in real estate owing \$8,000,000, and various bankers and banks owing \$7,000,000. The total of the failures of 1877 was more than half the whole sum of liabilities.

This is not the result of a sudden and unforeseen panic. It is not the result of speculation nor of rash ventures. When the panic of 1873 struck the country it squeezed the water and the air out of all that was inflated. Currency was then worth 90 cents, and the panic reduced all values to the coin standard. There the decline in values ought to have stopped. Brought to this point, the country had no more to give, and it had to have. On the other hand, one of the most effective arguments in favor of remonetization is to be found in the fact that the restoration of the silver dollar will furnish the banks with an enlarged supply of legal-tender money as reserves, and will persuade them to enter upon a more liberal policy of issuing circulating notes under the Free-Banking act than they dare adopt under the present conditions. It is a notorious fact that the National Bank of the United States has been contracting the volume of their circulating notes more and more every year for the past three or four years. Many of them have reduced their circulation to the minimum allowed by the law under which the National Banks are operated. This inclination has prevailed, partly because there has been no profit in circulation at the high price of bonds and under the oppressive restriction of requiring a deposit of \$100 of bonds for \$90 of circulation, and partly because the prospect of being compelled to redeem the National-Bank notes in gold alone. The successful and judicious remonetization of silver will add \$200,000,000 or \$300,000,000 to the legal-tender money of the country within a short period; the resources for reserve purposes will be enlarged; the bills receivable and other assets of the banks will be enhanced in value; general confidence will receive a new impulse; the incus of exclusive gold redemption will be removed; and the banks will gradually enlarge their circulation, thus adding to the money-resources of the country.

The real silver men do not want the country flooded with irredeemable greenbacks, nor do they desire that these irredeemable greenbacks shall be made receivable for duties and payable for all debts, public and private. This means simply that all the Government bonds shall be paid in greenbacks, both interest and principal. Hence it involves the absurdity of paying off interest-bearing obligations with non-interest-bearing notes, and is simply equivalent to a man's taking up his own note, which draws 6 per cent interest, whenever it becomes due, with another note bearing no interest and payable at no definite time in the future. All this question has been discussed sufficiently; intelligent people long since became aware of the sophistry of the proposition, and it is folly to innumerate and compound the silver question by repeating it. What is demanded is the original and reasonable right of paying debts, both public and private, in coin, which meant at the time of the pledge, and should mean now, silver as well as gold.

Mr. VOORHEES and others like him are doing the movement for the remonetization of silver all the injury they can by logging in their exploded fallacies. They furnish the gold-bugs the excuse for denouncing the silver movement as fraud and swindle, and their own vagaries, if carried out, would defeat all the advantages which a legitimate remonetization of the silver dollar will provide.

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key as a European Power, will inevitably be of only temporary value, and must entail future wars. The opportunity has now come to settle the Turkish question for all time, and it ought to be settled, in the interests of the future peace of Europe. Any settlement that would not only secure Slavic independence, but banish the Turk back to his Asiatic home, would be of benefit to modern civilization and help the progress of the world.

THE FAILURES OF 1877.

There was printed in this paper Saturday a transcript from the Commercial Agency of the list of failures of all kinds in the City of Chicago during the year 1877, with the amount of liabilities. The number of failures was 412, and the aggregate indebtedness \$30,857,988. The table is instructive in the wide range of business pursuits of the persons failing. Taking out fifty-one cases where persons resorted to the Bankrupt Court to obtain clearance from old liabilities amounting to \$3,405,631, we have for the current failures of the year 361, leaving a liability of \$27,452,357. In this list we have 2 dealers in agricultural implements, 4 bookellers, 16 dealers in boots and shoes, 19 builders, 10 clothing houses, 6 in crockery and glassware, 12 coal dealers, 8 in dry goods, 7 drugists, 27 in groceries and teas, 31 in iron and hardware, owing over \$2,000,000, 29 dealers in liquors, and various packers and provision men. There were also dealers in real estate owing \$8,000,000, and various bankers and banks owing \$7,000,000. The total of the failures of 1877 was more than half the whole sum of liabilities.

This is not the result of a sudden and unforeseen panic. It is not the result of speculation nor of rash ventures. When the panic of 1873 struck the country it squeezed the water and the air out of all that was inflated. Currency was then worth 90 cents, and the panic reduced all values to the coin standard. There the decline in values ought to have stopped. Brought to this point, the country had no more to give, and it had to have. On the other hand, one of the most effective arguments in favor of remonetization is to be found in the fact that the restoration of the silver dollar will furnish the banks with an enlarged supply of legal-tender money as reserves, and will persuade them to enter upon a more liberal policy of issuing circulating notes under the Free-Banking act than they dare adopt under the present conditions. It is a notorious fact that the National Bank of the United States has been contracting the volume of their circulating notes more and more every year for the past three or four years. Many of them have reduced their circulation to the minimum allowed by the law under which the National Banks are operated. This inclination has prevailed, partly because there has been no profit in circulation at the high price of bonds and under the oppressive restriction of requiring a deposit of \$100 of bonds for \$90 of circulation, and partly because the prospect of being compelled to redeem the National-Bank notes in gold alone. The successful and judicious remonetization of silver will add \$200,000,000 or \$300,000,000 to the legal-tender money of the country within a short period; the resources for reserve purposes will be enlarged; the bills receivable and other assets of the banks will be enhanced in value; general confidence will receive a new impulse; the incus of exclusive gold redemption will be removed; and the banks will gradually enlarge their circulation, thus adding to the money-resources of the country.

The real silver men do not want the country flooded with irredeemable greenbacks, nor do they desire that these irredeemable greenbacks shall be made receivable for duties and payable for all debts, public and private. This means simply that all the Government bonds shall be paid in greenbacks, both interest and principal. Hence it involves the absurdity of paying off interest-bearing obligations with non-interest-bearing notes, and is simply equivalent to a man's taking up his own note, which draws 6 per cent interest, whenever it becomes due, with another note bearing no interest and payable at no definite time in the future. All this question has been discussed sufficiently; intelligent people long since became aware of the sophistry of the proposition, and it is folly to innumerate and compound the silver question by repeating it. What is demanded is the original and reasonable right of paying debts, both public and private, in coin, which meant at the time of the pledge, and should mean now, silver as well as gold.

Mr. VOORHEES and others like him are doing the movement for the remonetization of silver all the injury they can by logging in their exploded fallacies. They furnish the gold-bugs the excuse for denouncing the silver movement as fraud and swindle, and their own vagaries, if carried out, would defeat all the advantages which a legitimate remonetization of the silver dollar will provide.

THE WAR.

The end of the war between Russia and Turkey daily grows nearer, and the policy of the Turk begins to be apparent. Adrianople has fallen into Russian hands, and the Turks are falling back in disorder upon Constantinople. The Russian army is advancing rapidly towards the Imperial City, and the Czarovitch's forces are also in motion. It is evident from this that the Czar intends to name the terms of peace to Constantinople, and it is intimated that after the troops are settled upon a grand review of the troops will take place in the city, and that they will return through the Bosphorus and the Black Sea to Russia, evidently with the Turkish fleet for transportation. It is also evident that Russia is bent upon making separate terms, without reference to the great Powers. What those terms may be it would be premature to discuss,—perhaps even useless to speculate upon. They ought to be, however, is clear enough. Turkey should be partitioned off in such manner as to wipe her out as a Power in Europe. The autonomy of the Balkan States should be guaranteed. Servia should have her ancient dominion of Old Serbia, Austria should be allowed to occupy Bosnia and Herzegovina, Italy to have Albania, and Greece to take Epirus and Thessaly, while Russia might claim Armenia, and a passage through the Dardanelles into the Mediterranean, with a cession of the Turkish fleet for transportation. Our latest dispatches indicate an expectation in London that such a partition will not take place, and that Turkey will remain as a European Power, but the expectation has little foundation. Partitions of territory and reconstructions of frontiers have followed every great European war. If Turkey is compelled to cede any portion of her territory to Russia, other Powers will stand by, ready to demand their portion. Any settlement of peace that does not permanently release the Balkans from Turkish despotism, and does not forever destroy Tur-

The Government is waiting with seeming impatience for the general wreck and ruin which are inevitable.

The long list of failures, even after eliminating the frauds and thefts, tells the story of the fall in values. The \$30,000,000 of indebtedness represents property actually held and mostly purchased since 1873. The sum representing the difference between this \$30,000,000 and the present value of that property is the sum of the shrinkage which has taken place. This shrinkage is still going on, and during the year which stands between the present and the day of resumption it will progress with accelerated rapidity, until next January there will be that general prostration and utter ruin which will arrest business, Government, labor, and society. Must the country stand still and not protect? Must the people remain idle and witness the decay and shriveling going on and lift no hand to correct them? Will Congress or the President, in the face of all this, leave the whole people, and mock and taunt them in their distress?

It is but proper to say, in connection with these figures, that of the \$30,000,000 liabilities charged up against the year 1877, in this city, the following items, to a large extent, cannot fairly be included among the commercial failures:

Fifty-one cases of old indebtedness	\$3,405,631
Real-estate operations (anti-panic)	\$8,000,000
Savings and other banks	7,000,000
Total	\$18,405,631

Nevertheless, after deducting this large sum, the remaining figures show an alarming shrinkage.

A New York agency reports the whole number of failures and the amount of liabilities for several years, in all parts of the country, to be as follows:

Year	No. of failures	Amount of liabilities
1877	412	\$30,857,988
1876	361	\$27,452,357
1875	325	\$25,121,913
1874	275	\$25,521,926
1873	205	\$30,008,007
1872	185	\$25,521,926
1871	175	\$25,521,926
1870	165	\$25,521,926
1869	155	\$25,521,926
1868	145	\$25,521,926
1867	135	\$25,521,926
1866	125	\$25,521,926
1865	115	\$25,521,926
1864	105	\$25,521,926
1863	95	\$25,521,926
1862	85	\$25,521,926
1861	75	\$25,521,926
1860	65	\$25,521,926
1859	55	\$25,521,926
1858	45	\$25,521,926
1857	35	\$25,521,926
1856	25	\$25,521,926
1855	15	\$25,521,926
1854	5	\$25,521,926
1853	5	\$25,521,926
1852	5	\$25,521,926
1851	5	\$25,521,926
1850	5	\$25,521,926
1849	5	\$25,521,926
1848	5	\$25,521,926
1847	5	\$25,521,926
1846	5	\$25,521,926
1845	5	\$25,521,926
1844	5	\$25,521,926
1843	5	\$25,521,926
1842	5	\$25,521,926
1841	5	\$25,521,926
1840	5	\$25,521,926
1839	5	\$25,521,926
1838	5	\$25,521,926
1837	5	\$25,521,926
1836	5	\$25,521,926
1835	5	\$25,521,926
1834	5	\$25,521,926
1833	5	\$25,521,926
1832	5	\$25,521,926
1831	5	\$25,521,926
1830	5	\$25,521,926
1829	5	\$25,521,926
1828	5	\$25,521,926
1827	5	\$25,521,926
1826	5	\$25,521,926
1825	5	\$25,521,926
1824	5	\$25,521,926
1823	5	\$25,521,926
1822	5	\$25,521,926
1821	5	\$25,521,926
1820	5	\$25,521,926
1819	5	\$25,521,926
1818	5	\$25,521,926
1817	5	\$25,521,926
1816	5	\$25,521,926
1815	5	\$25,521,926
1814	5	\$25,521,926
1813	5	\$25,521,926
1812	5	\$25,521,926
1811	5	\$25,521,926
1810	5	\$25,521,926
1809	5	\$25,521,926
1808	5	\$25,521,926
1807	5	\$25,521,926
1806	5	\$25,521,926
1805	5	\$25,521,926
1804	5	\$25,521,926
1803	5	\$25,521,926
1802	5	\$25,521,926
1801	5	\$25,521,926
1800	5	\$25,521,926
1799	5	\$25,521,926
1798	5	\$25,521,926
1797	5	\$25,521,926
1796	5	\$25,521,926
1795	5	\$25,521,926
1794	5	\$25,521,926
1793	5	\$25,521,926
1792	5	\$25,521,926
1791	5	\$25,521,926
1790	5	\$25,521,926
1789	5	\$25,521,926
1788	5	\$25,521,926
1787	5	\$25,521,926
1786	5	\$25,521,926
1785	5	\$25,521,926
1784	5	\$25,521,926
1783	5	\$25,521,926
1782	5	\$25,521,926
1781	5	\$25,521,926
1780	5	\$25,521,926
1779	5	\$25,521,926
1778	5	\$25,521,926
1777	5	\$25,521,926
1776	5	\$25,521,926
1775	5	\$25,521,926
1774	5	\$25,521,926
1773	5	\$25,521,926
1772	5	\$25,521,926
1771	5	\$25,521,926
1770		

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Slight Increase in Financial Transactions Last Week.

Bank Clearings of the Principal Cities.

The Produce Markets Rather Quiet—Hogs.

Grain Steadier—A Good Shipping Demand for Wheat.

FINANCIAL.

The long monotony of declining transactions in banking circles was varied last week by a slight improvement in the clearings as compared with the figures of the corresponding week of 1877. The gain is only 5 per cent, but that little is a great deal better than the heavy and continuous decline we have had to note for many months. Business has been quiet during the past week. Payments have been reported good by the banks, which indicates that the banks have been clearing their accounts with the country dealers to whom they have sold goods. There are serious complaints among city merchants and manufacturers that the banks are slow to pay. Desirable paper in this state of affairs is not plenty, and the banks are not anxious to extend their lines. Rates are 70 to 100 per cent.

New York exchange closed at 75c per \$1,000 discount. The country orders for currency were light.

The clearings of the banks for the week are reported as follows by Manager D. R. Hale, of the Chicago Clearing-House:

Clearing	Balance
Monday	\$1,000,000
Tuesday	\$1,000,000
Wednesday	\$1,000,000
Thursday	\$1,000,000
Friday	\$1,000,000
Saturday	\$1,000,000
Sunday	\$1,000,000
Total	\$1,000,000

Corresponding week last year, \$1,000,000.

BANK CLEARINGS OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES.

Exchanges at thirteen of the chief cities, during the week ending Jan. 18, 1878, with returns for the same period last year as follows:

Philadelphia	100,000,000	80,000,000
Chicago	70,000,000	60,000,000
San Francisco	40,000,000	30,000,000
New York	20,000,000	10,000,000
Baltimore	10,000,000	5,000,000
St. Louis	5,000,000	2,500,000
Portland	2,500,000	1,250,000
San Francisco	1,250,000	625,000
St. Louis	625,000	312,500
Chicago	312,500	156,250
Portland	156,250	78,125
San Francisco	78,125	39,062
St. Louis	39,062	19,531
Chicago	19,531	9,766
Portland	9,766	4,883
San Francisco	4,883	2,441
St. Louis	2,441	1,220
Chicago	1,220	610
Portland	610	305
San Francisco	305	152
St. Louis	152	76
Chicago	76	38
Portland	38	19
San Francisco	19	9
St. Louis	9	4
Chicago	4	2
Portland	2	1
San Francisco	1	0
St. Louis	0	0
Chicago	0	0
Portland	0	0
San Francisco	0	0
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